



Heneb

Margam Castle, Offices and Outbuildings Fire and Security Alarm Systems
Improvements Margam Country Park

Written Scheme of Investigation

for an

Archaeological Watching Brief

A report for

Neath Port Talbot Council

February 2025

Heneb – The Trust for Welsh Archaeology
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology

Project No. LD24-126

Report No. 2025/012

NGR SS 80515 86288



Contents	Page
Summary	3
Authorship and acknowledgements	4
Copyright notice	4
Abbreviations	4
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Development proposal and general background	5
1.2 Site description	5
1.3 Geology	5
1.4 Archaeological context	5
1.5 Description of the works	7
2 Specification	8
2.1 Purpose	8
2.2 Objectives	8
2.3 Scope	8
2.4 Specification strategy	8
2.5 Monitoring	8
2.6 Timing	9
3 Resourcing	10
3.1 Staff	10
3.2 Specialists	10
4 Implementation	11
4.1 Standards	11
4.2 Recording	11
4.3 Finds recovery and recording	11
4.4 Human remains	11
4.5 Environmental sampling	11
4.6 Reporting	12
4.7 Archive and finds deposition	12
5 General	13
5.1 Insurance	13
5.2 Health and Safety	13
5.3 General limitations	13
5.4 Quality control and standards	13
5.5 Arbitration	13
6 References	14
7 Figures	16

Figures

Figure 1: Location Plan (Blue) and location of duct excavation (red-inset)	16
---	-----------

Document Control

Version	Author	Illustrations	Peer Review	Date approved
001	ID	SL-J	SL-J/MT	28/02/2025

Summary

Neath Port Talbot Council, have commissioned The Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb) Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (GGA) to prepare a WSI to accompany an archaeological watching brief for the proposed Security Systems improvements at Margam Castle (Grade I listed building, 14170) within the Registered Park and Garden Margam park (PGW(Gm)52(NEP)).

Plans to upgrade the existing alarm systems within Margam Castle includes the excavation of trenches of the installation of data interlink cables using two 0.09m diameter ducts and Joint Boxes for Security Alarm System and Fire Alarm Panels located in Castle and its Offices and Courtyard Outbuildings.

The WSI sets out the scope and standards for the proposed archaeological works.

The Scheme allows for archaeological watching brief with detailed contingency arrangements, including the provision of sufficient time and resources to ensure the proper investigation and recording of any archaeological features or finds discovered.

It also includes provision for any sampling that may prove necessary, post-excavation recording and assessment and reporting, and possible publication of the results.

The specified archaeological works will be carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (2023).

Authorship and acknowledgements

The project was managed by Martin Tuck MCIfA (Head of Archaeological Services). Isaac Derbyshire BA (Project Archaeologist) prepared the report. Illustrations carried out by Sophie Lewis-Jones BA (ACIfA).

Copyright notice

The copyright of this report is held by Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology (GGA) a regional arm of the Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb). Heneb has granted an exclusive licence to the client and their agents to use and reproduce the material it contains. Figure inset ©Copyright the client and their agents.

Abbreviations

APM:	Archaeological Planning Management (Heneb GGA)
GGA:	Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology
HER:	Historic Environment Record (curated by Heneb GGA)
ICON	Institute for Conservation
LPA:	Local Planning Authority
NGR:	National Grid Reference
NMR	National Monuments Record (curated by the RCAHMW)
NPRN:	National Primary Record Number (in NMR)
PRN:	Primary Record Number (in HER)
RCAHMW:	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales
WSHEM:	Written Scheme of Historic Environment Mitigation
WSI:	Written Scheme of Investigation
TWA (HENEb):	Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb) (company formed by merger of the four Trusts in Wales - April 2024)

1 Introduction

1.1 Development proposal and general background

Neath Port Talbot Council have applied for Security Systems improvements to replace the existing security system at Margam Castle (Grade I listed building, 14170) within the Registered Park and Garden Margam park (PGW(Gm)52(NEP)).

Neath Port Talbot Council commissioned the Trust for Welsh Archaeology (Heneb), Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeology (GGA) to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), providing a framework for an archaeological watching brief, and to undertake any subsequent archaeological watching brief.

The specified archaeological works will be carried out to the professional standards laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (December 2023) and the terms of the WSI.

1.2 Site description

The Site lies within the Registered Park and Garden (Margam Park (PGW(Gm)52(NEP))). The works consist of network data interlink cables underground using two 90mm diameter ducts and joint boxes for a security alarm system and fire alarm in the Castle and its offices and courtyard outbuildings. These installations will take place directly to the north of Margam Castle following the access road and feeding towards all the required areas of the castle. The area is relatively flat and consists of grassed areas and access roads surrounding the building (Figure 1).

1.3 Geology

The solid geology of the site comprises South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation, consisting of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone, formed between 318 and 309.5 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.

The sedimentary deposit comprises Glaciofluvial Deposits, Devensian, consisting of sand and gravel and formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period (BGS, 2025).

1.4 Historical and archaeological context

The earliest evidence from the surrounding area dates to the Mesolithic period, with finds of Mesolithic flint artefacts from west of Blaen Rhondda. More substantive evidence, dating to the Neolithic period, comes in the form of a chambered tombs, with the nearest example from Margam Moors, since lost to the construction of the Eglwys Nunydd reservoir (although its capstone is preserved at Margam Abbey). The Bronze Age period shows a considerable intensification of occupation in the surrounding area, in the form of burial cairns and ridgeway routes, the 'cefn ffyrdd'.

Iron Age occupation is highly visible in the surrounding area in the form of the hillforts including Mynydd-y-Castell (SM Gm162), an impressive univallate enclosure. The substantial ramparts at Mynydd-y-Castell enclose an isolated hill and commands extensive views over the surrounding landscape and coastal zones, while the sites location at an established administrative focal point (with ecclesiastic, parochial, commotal and possibly cantrefal importance) hint at the area's wider significance (Roberts 2007).

The main indicator of the Roman period within the area are roads, such as that thought to underlie the route of the present A48 (01016.14), immediately west of Margam Park. A limited amount of buried remains and a number of Roman milestones mark the course of the main road west from Cardiff, which

passes from Stormy Down, along the line of Water Street in Margam and probably along the line of the modern A48 to Neath.

Documentary sources suggest that Glamorgan has its origins in an Early-medieval kingdom “Glywysing” named after a king Glywys. This later mutated to Morgannwg, from its ruler Morgan Hen (Pugh 1971). Putatively, the kingdom was divided into provinces or Cantrefi named for the sons of Glywys, but it is difficult to be precise as to their boundaries. Knight (1995) proposes a cantref of Margam (Afan), which extends from Merthyr Mawr to the River Tawe in the west.

Along with material from Hen Gastell and glass recovered from Mynydd-y-Castell, the principal archaeological evidence for pre-Norman activity derives from a large number of early Christian inscribed stones. Whilst some may represent burials alongside roads (following the Roman tradition), others seem to be associated with “monastic” ecclesiastical sites, suggesting that Margam Abbey was an ecclesiastical centre prior to the establishment of the medieval monastery (RCAHMW 1976; Pugh 1971 and Roberts 2003).

The Norman invasion of Morgannwg is thought to have taken place around 1093. Robert Fitzhamon, a favourite of William Rufus, and later Earl of Gloucester extended his existing territories in Gwent by the military destruction of the Kingdom of Morgannwg. In the 1180s, Caradog’s son Morgan led a rebellion against the Fitzhamons, which resulted in the destruction of a castle at Aberafan and the apparent reoccupation of Hen Gastell. This rebellion seems to have lasted for at least 40 years (Pugh 1971 and Roberts 2003). Despite the periodic indigenous revolts, culminating in the Glyndwr rebellion, the medieval period marked the consolidation of power by the English lords. After the death of the last of the Fitzhamons in 1218, the Lordship of Glamorgan passed to the de Clare’s and then in 1317, to the Despenser family. A century later the Lordship passed to the Earl of Warwick.

In 1147 the lands at Margam were granted by Robert of Gloucester Lord of Glamorgan, to St Bernards abbey of Clairvaux, for foundation of a new Cistercian house of Margam. The nave of the 12th century church survives, in use as the parish church. At the start of the 13th century the Abbey was re-constructed by Abbot Gilbert (1203-13) and the chapter house (standing but lacking its vault, which fell in 1799) and the eastern part of the church, presbytery, choir and transepts date from this time (Cowley 1986; Williams 1974 and 2001; Roberts, 2003 and Lewis 2004).

Margam Abbey had a particularly distinctive impact on the surrounding landscape, when the area to the south (Margam Moors) was granted to the monastery. Excavations at the grange of Eglwys Nunnydd suggest that there was substantial investment in drainage and other water management systems possibly even water meadows (Wessex Archaeology 1996 and 1997). The low lying “Margam Moors” would have been highly productive if sufficient investment was put into drainage and the location of the grange at Eglwys Nunnydd and of Theoderics Grange (whose remains were uncovered during the construction of Port Talbot Steel Works) suggests that the abbey did indeed make this investment. At the dissolution, Margam had become a major prize and was rapidly appropriated by the crown (Williams 1974; Williams 2001 and Roberts 2003).

Following the dissolution in 1536, Sir Rice Mansel of Oxwich and Old Beaupre acquired most of the ex-monastic estates. By 1590 Rice Merrick recorded the house as a ‘faire and sumptuous house,’ incorporating some of the monastic buildings, and stables added during the late 17th century recorded in a sketch of Thomas Dingley dated to 1684. There are also two topographic paintings of the period, which depict the house and grounds at Margam, as they then appeared (Moore and Moore 1974). The Mansel family attained a baronetcy and then a peerage in the early 18th century; but by the mid- 18th century the title became extinct and the family lands passed into the Talbot family of Wiltshire.

Under Thomas Mansel Talbot the mansion at Margam was abandoned in favour of Penrice Castle on Gower. From 1793 to 1835 there was no principal house at Margam and when the family visited the orangery and gardens they lodged at Margam cottage on the outskirts of the park.

Margam Park was developed as a pleasure garden from the late 18th century, being finalised by 1814, the design was dominated by an imposing Orangery in the Palladian style, the largest in Britain, built 1787-90 to designs by Anthony Keck. The present internal layout of the park is largely the work of C R M Talbot, who transformed it from 1828 onwards, after returning the family seat to Margam. He was also responsible for the construction of the new Tudor-style house (1830-5 by Thomas Hopper; site architect Edward Haycock). The irregular plan and the pinnacled and castellated skyline of the house give it a Romantic appearance. It is built of local Pyle ashlar stone, arranged around three courtyards, one in the centre of the main block and two former service courts to the east. There are two main storeys, with a gabled third storey. The surfaces of the building are ornamented with carvings and sculpted heraldic panels. A dramatic two-storeyed octagonal tower with attached stair turret and surmounted by a viewing room is located at the centre of the building. The house is aligned east-west with its main entrance front on the north. Another interesting structure erected during the period is the 'temple of the four seasons', which incorporates the façade of the late 17th century Summer Banqueting House, re-erected in 1835 (Crawford, 2022).

1.5 Description of the works

Excavation of the grounds immediately surrounding Margam Castle will be undertaken for the installation of the new cabling (0.09m diameter ducts and boxes) (Figure 1).

2 Specification

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this WSI is to set out a quantifiable schedule of works against which performance, fitness for purpose and achievement of quality can be measured.

This WSI has been prepared to ensure that the work is undertaken to the standard required by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (December 2023).

2.2 Objectives

The objectives of the fieldwork are as follow:

- An investigation of the potential archaeological resource through monitoring of any excavation works for the investigation
- The presentation of these observations to be set out in a written report, taking account of related documentary and historical evidence
- The preparation of an archive of data recovered and records made as a result of the project, and the deposition of this archive in a suitable receiving museum or similar institution.

2.3 Scope

An archaeological watching brief will be implemented during ground-breaking activity in association with groundworks associated with the installation of a new security system at Margam Castle.

Without appropriate forms of mitigation, the following general development activities are deemed likely to have a potential impact on the archaeological resource:

- Any ground reduction works
- Excavations for duct installation and associated works

2.4 Specification strategy

The strategy proposed is based on the likely extent and form of archaeological interests and the proposed extent and form of construction effect.

The effect of the development on potential archaeological interests will be safeguarded by means of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the groundwork's specified in 2.3 above to meet the requirement of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (December 2023).

If archaeologically significant remains are discovered during the watching brief, the archaeologist carrying out the works, in consultation, where appropriate, with the client (or their agent), Cadw, the LPA and their archaeological advisors (APM Heneb GGA), will make a decision as to whether it can be adequately recorded and if necessary removed.

2.5 Monitoring

Relevant stakeholders as appropriate, will be given reasonable advance notice by the client of the commencement of works.

Site access will be afforded to members of Neath Port Talbot Council and their agents, the

Archaeological Planning division of GGA, Cadw and other stakeholders as appropriate, in order to observe any significant archaeological features that are identified by the ground disturbing activity or other elements of the works.

2.6 Timing

The archaeological watching brief will commence following the notification of a start date for the works as provided by the client and mutually agreed with the archaeological contractor. A start date in early March 2025 or later is expected.

3 Resourcing

GGA Archaeological Services will provide the following input to carry out the specified archaeological works.

3.1 Staff

The project staff involved are experienced archaeologists drawn from the team regularly used. These will include:

- Martin Tuck MCIfA, Head of Archaeological Services, responsible for the management of the project and maintaining quality;
- Project Officer ACIfA, responsible for carrying out the fieldwork and illustration;
- Project Archaeologist(s), responsible for carrying out the fieldwork and for cleaning, cataloguing and analysing finds.

3.2 Specialists

Specialist expertise, if required, will be obtained from suitably qualified internal and external individuals. These specialists will be drawn from the following:

- Ceramic building material: Dr Edith Evans (GGAT); Joyce Compton (freelance)
- Clay pipes: Charlotte James-Martin (freelance); Joyce Compton (freelance)
- Coins: National Museum Wales (NMW);
- Conservation: Phil Parkes, Cardiff Conservation Services (Cardiff University);
- Faunal remains: Hannah Bowden (GGAT);
- Flints: Elizabeth Walker (NMW);
- Glass: Joyce Compton (freelance);
- Metalwork: Prof Bill Manning (freelance);
- Medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (freelance);
- Metalwork and industrial residues: Dr Tim Young (Cardiff University and GeoArch);
- Mortar analysis: Rob Dunning (GGAT);
- Palaeoenvironmental remains: University of Wales Lampeter, Archaeological Services (UWLAS) / Wendy Carruthers (freelance) / QUEST Reading University;
- Post-medieval pottery: Joyce Compton (freelance);
- Prehistoric pottery: Jody Deacon (NMW);
- Roman pottery: Joyce Compton (freelance)/ Peter Webster (freelance);
- Roman brick and tile: Dr Edith Evans (GGAT);
- Waterlogged wood: Prof Nigel Nayling / Dr Rod Bale (UWLAS/UWTSD).

Further specialist expertise in other disciplines will be obtained as required from suitably qualified individuals/institutions.

4 Implementation

4.1 Standards

The specified archaeological works will be undertaken to the highest possible standards in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording (December 2023), and in accord with Welsh Government planning policies (Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023, Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, Chapter 6, (2024,) Planning Policy Wales, Technical Advice Note 24: The Historic Environment (2017).

4.2 Recording

During the WB works, all archaeological deposits will be recorded with a single continuous context numbering system. GGA will, upon request, submit a copy of its recording forms and manual to the client.

Where appropriate, archaeological features will be drawn at a suitable scale in plan (usually 1/20 scale) and in section (usually 1/10 scale). All significant contexts and the photographic survey will be digitally photographed, with a resolution of no less than 10 megapixels. Photographic recording Survey information will be related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and levels related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

4.3 Finds recovery and recording

All classes of finds will be cleaned and catalogued. They will be retained until arrangements for final deposition have been agreed, in line with the requirements of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014, updated 2020). If substantial quantities of undiagnostic, residual or modern material are recovered, an on-site recording and discard policy for these classes of find will be agreed.

4.4 Human remains

Should human remains be encountered, the nature and extent of those remains will be established and recorded, the coroner and police informed. However, the remains will be left in situ, with suitable measures in place to ensure their protection. Special circumstances may dictate the need to remove human remains if they are thought to be vulnerable to further damage or obstructive to the broader aims of the work. In such cases, the human remains will be archaeologically recorded and removed under conditions that comply with all current legislation. This will include reporting to the relevant authorities, the obtaining of proper licences, and the provision for eventual reburial following appropriate analysis.

All human remains will be excavated by hand in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains: Technical Paper Number 13 (1993) and in accordance with guidance in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains (Brickley and McKinley 2004) and Updated guidelines to the standards for recording human remains (Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

4.1 Environmental sampling

The management of environmental recording and sampling will follow the principles and tenets laid

down in Historic England's (formerly English Heritage) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2011). All deposits with a high potential for the preservation of palaeoenvironmental material will be sampled, by column, bulk and other method as appropriate, for possible subsequent analysis, in accordance with a sampling strategy overseen by a specialist with appropriate expertise. Sampling and recording will be the responsibility of an identified member of the field team with relevant experience.

4.2 Reporting

Following a review of the potential of the recovered evidence, a programme of analysis and research will be undertaken, resulting in the preparation of a report on the findings. This will present a synthesis of the fieldwork data, together with contextualising evidence drawn from archaeological and historical sources. The report will include plans, drawings and photographs as appropriate, as well as supporting data as appendices if required.

A PDF version of the report will be supplied to the client.

Where appropriate, short archaeological digest reports will be submitted for publication in relevant regional, national and thematic learned journals. As a minimum, a report will be submitted to the annual publication of the regional CBA group or equivalent journal.

Non-technical reports may also be produced to inform the general public of the archaeological investigations, which could include web resources, posters, leaflets or other media forms.

A digital copy of the report and full archive will be deposited with the National Monuments Record (RCAHMW, Aberystwyth), and a digital copy of the report and archive index will be deposited with the regional Historic Environment Record, in accordance with the *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records (HERs)* (Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018).

4.3 Archive and finds deposition

An archive of archaeological records relating to the fieldwork will be prepared to the specifications in *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales 2017).

The site archive will be deposited with an appropriate institution, or retained by the landowner, as required, in accordance with the ICON and the National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales guidelines (*The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales* (2017)), and subject to the agreement of the legal landowner. The National Museum of Wales will be approached as an appropriate institution.

Any finds, including artefacts and ecofacts, excepting those which may be subject to the laws of *Treasure Act* (1996) and/or *Treasure Order* (DCMS 1996; 2002), will be deposited with the same institution, subject to the agreement of the landowner.

An agreement with an appropriate institution to accept this material will be made on completion of fieldwork and assessment of the nature of the finds recovered.

5 General

5.1 Insurance

Heneb holds full insurance cover for this type of work including Professional Indemnity and Public Liability cover. Full details of these and other relevant policies can be supplied to the client on request.

5.2 Health and Safety

Heneb will provide to the client if requested a copy of its Health and Safety statement in accordance with *The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*. The main contractor should prepare any documentation required by the *Construction Design and Management Regulations 2015*.

Prior to commencement of work, Heneb GGA will carry out a formal Health and Safety Risk Assessment in accordance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1999*. A copy of the risk assessment should be kept on any site office and be available for inspection on request.

In addition to statutory requirements, Heneb GGA follow best practice for Health and Safety in archaeology as defined in the FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers) *Manual of Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (2010 and as updated).

5.3 General limitations

The work outlined in this specification will be carried out to the highest professional standards, and the conclusions drawn will be based on a considered review of the evidence available. However, the archaeological resource is unpredictable, and the encountering of unexpected archaeological deposits on the site cannot be ruled out. Where examination of such deposits is beyond the scope of the present specification, their investigation and analysis must be agreed by separate negotiation.

Should there need to be a variation to the provisions of the specification, this will be agreed in advance with the client and the relevant Planning Authority (and/or their respective agents).

5.4 Quality control and standards

Heneb GGA will carry out all works in accordance with the following Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' documents for conduct, regulations, and standards and guidance:

- Code of Conduct;
- Regulations for professional conduct;
- Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment.

5.5 Arbitration

Any dispute or difference arising out of a contract in relation to this work will be referred for a decision in accordance with the Rules of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators' *Arbitration Scheme for the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* applying at the date of the agreement.

6 References

Legislation and technical guidelines

Cadw, 2011, *Conservation Principles for the sustainable management of the historic environment in Wales*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (McKinley, J, and Roberts, C), 1993, *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*: Technical Paper Number 13.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Brickley, M, and McKinley, J), 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Mitchell, P, and Brickley, M), 2017, *Updated guidelines to the standards for recording human remains*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, revised October 2019, *Code of Conduct*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, updated October 2020, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, updated October 2020, *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, updated October 2020, *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2023, *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2019, *Regulations for professional conduct*.

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 1996, *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice* (2nd Revision).

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, 2002, *Treasure (Designation) Order 2002*.

FAME (Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers), 2010, *Manual of Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*.

Glamorgan-Gwent Archaeological Trust, 2002, *Manual of Excavation Recording Techniques*.

Historic England, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.

National Panel for Archaeological Archives in Wales, 2017, *The National Standard and Guidance to Best Practice for Collecting and Depositing Archaeological Archives in Wales*.

Welsh Archaeological Trusts, 2018, *Guidance for the Submission of Data to the Welsh Historic Environment Records*.

Textual sources

Cadw Parks and Gardens Register text description of Margam Park Garden, Margam. Parks and Gardens Register Number PGW (GM) 052 (NEP)

Cadw, ICOMOS UK, 2000, Glamorgan: Register of Landscapes, Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in Wales. Part 1 Parks & Gardens, Cadw, 102-113

Crawford J, 2018, Margam Country Park Hydro Grid Connection, Neath Port Talbot: archaeological watching brief, GGAT Report 2018/013

NPT, 2024 Margam Castle, Offices and Outbuildings Fire and Security Alarm Systems Improvements Margam Country Park Design Note, NPT

7 Figures

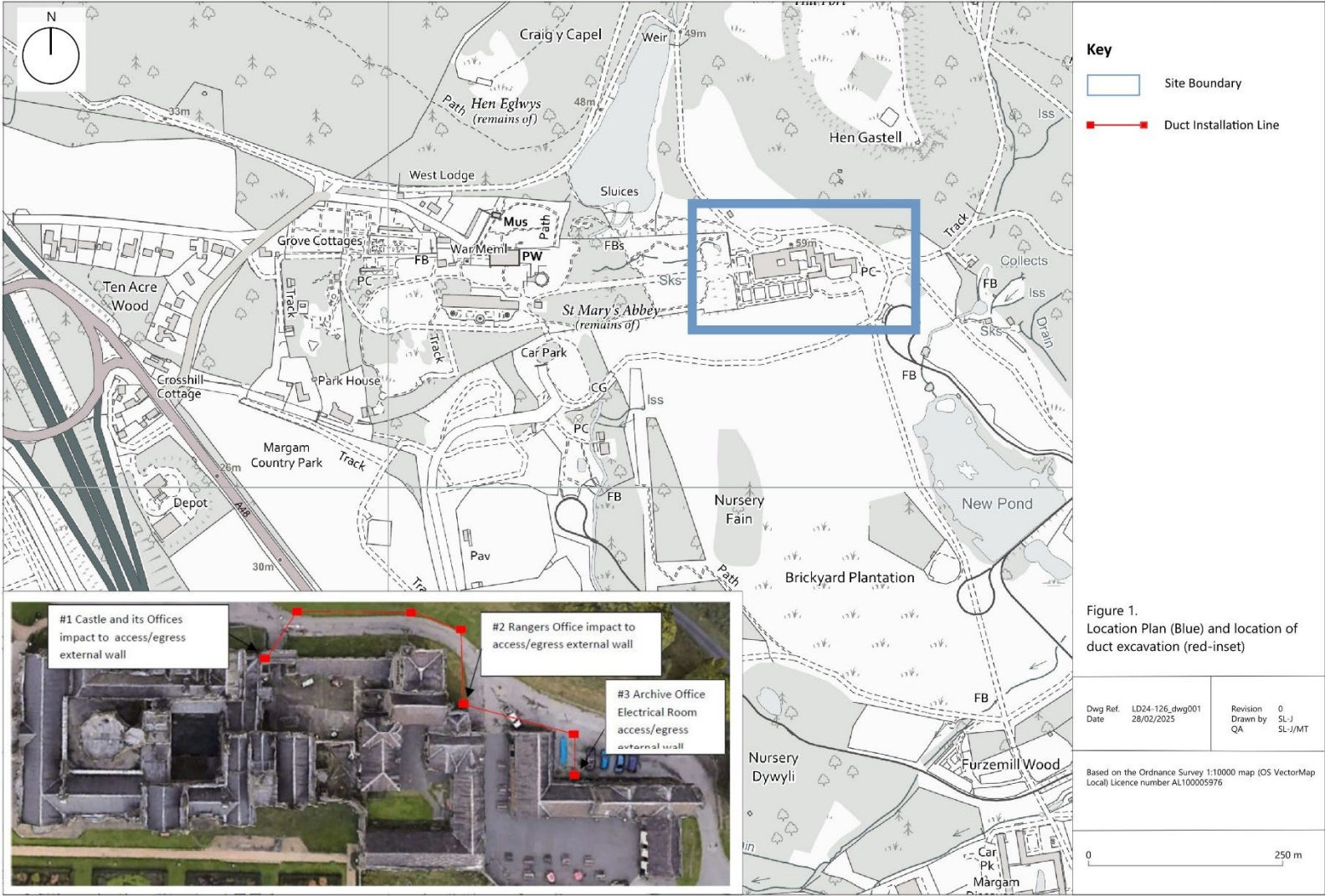


Figure 1: Location Plan (Blue) and location of duct excavation (red-inset)



Heneb

**Heneb: The Trust for Welsh Archaeology:
Glamorgan Gwent Archaeology**

Registered Office:
SA12 Business Centre
Seaway Parade Industrial Estate
Baglan
Port Talbot
SA12 7BR

Newport Office:
Beechwood House
Christchurch Road
Newport
NP19 8AJ

www.ggat.org.uk
projects@ggat.org.uk
Newport Office 01633 275440

Registered Office as above. Registered in Wales No.1276976.
Company limited by Guarantee without Share Capital.
Registered Charity No. 505609.